

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR

CONDITION OF THE ANTHRACITE COAL TRADE.

The Total Demand is Sufficient to Take All of the Coal Produced. Lackawanna Pension Board Has Decided to Increase the Age for Compulsory Retirement from 65 to 70 Years—The Board for Today. Increase of Wages for Finch Men. Notes from Many Sources.

The condition of the anthracite coal trade shows that spring has arrived. The new price lists have not been out long enough to show what effect they will have on buying, though a large amount of coal is going forward, particularly to buyers along the Atlantic seaboard. It is believed that there will be no general strike at the mines. The published utterances of John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, show a conservative and conciliatory attitude, and if a strike should come, it will be due to the influence of one or two of the district presidents in the Wyoming and Lackawanna regions. The discount of 50 cents per ton for April buying, it seems, was due to the general conviction of the operators that it was better to issue spring price lists and take the chances of a strike than to seek to maintain prices at winter level for another month.

Much has been written recently about the action of the Reading in cutting off discounts to jobbers along its lines. This action did not excite surprise among those in the trade who understand the situation, since one of the avowed objects of the community of interests is to do away with the middlemen as far as convenient and bring consumer and producer in closer touch. It is not unlikely that other anthracite roads will follow the Reading's lead, there will probably be no abrupt general changes, and the central selling agency plan for large centers like New York is still in embryo.

At the head of the lakes, the market shows little activity, but the prospects favor more active ordering with the opening of navigation that was the case last year. In Chicago territory, likewise, the opening of navigation will see rather more ordering than a year ago. The total demand from all consuming territories is sufficient to take all the coal produced, and aside from the inducement of the April discount, there is probably some buying from a fear that after all there may be a strike at the mines by May 1. Production is still below what it might have been, but for the winter's drought. A number of mines will not be able to get out a normal tonnage for some time yet, particularly in the Lehigh region—Engineering and Mining Journal.

Age Limit is Extended.

The pension board appointed to administer the affairs of the pension system recently inaugurated by the Lackawanna railroad, announced yesterday that the age for compulsory retirement under the new system has been extended from 65 to 70 years. Employees who are retired at 70 will be allowed a pension on the same basis and percentages as already provided for the 65 year limit. The age limit for optional retirement under the sanction of the pension board has also been extended from 65 to 70 years, inclusive, instead of 60 to 69 years. That is, all employees at 70 will be regarded as having attained the maximum age for active service and will be entitled to honorable retirement and a pension, provided they have been with the company for twenty-five or more years, while those whose twenty-five years from 60 to 69 years, inclusive, and who have served the company twenty-five years or more, may be retired and pensioned, if in the judgment of the pension board they are incapacitated for further service.

"The changes were made both in the interest of the men and of the service," said a member of the pension board yesterday. "We believe that in extending the compulsory age limit and at the same time increasing the period of optional retirement, we have perfected an arrangement that will best serve the varied requirements of an interests concerned." The rules and regulations of the pension board have been issued in printed form and distributed among all employees.

The date upon which the pension system is to become effective has been fixed as June 1st, 1902.

Car Foremen Meet.

The Scranton Car Foremen's association held its regular monthly meeting in Railroad Young Men's Christian association hall Saturday evening. In the absence of President Canfield, Vice President R. B. Rashridge, of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, presided.

An interesting discussion was held on the subject of "The Piece Work Scale," and it was agreed that all work on passenger and freight car repairs on the piece scale are much benefited thereby.

Another discussion was held on the master car builders' rules, which was argued at length. Sixty-four new members were admitted. The association is growing in interest and numbers with each succeeding meeting.

Half-Holiday and Increase.

The employees of the Finch Manufacturing company have been granted a five per cent. increase and Saturday half-holiday the year around.

This practically gives the men the half-holiday without loss of earnings.

D. L. & W. Board for Today.

The following is the make-up of the D. L. and W. board for today: MONDAY, APRIL 14.

Extra East—1.30 a. m., Hoboken, J. W. Carney; 11 a. m., Hoboken, Oliver; 1 p. m., Van Vorst; 2 p. m., Hoboken, T. Fitzpatrick; 3 p. m., Hoboken, J. W. Carney.

Good for Rheumatism.

Last fall I was taken with a very severe attack of muscular rheumatism which caused me great pain and annoyance. After trying several prescriptions and rheumatic cures, I decided to use Chamberlain's Pain Balm which I had seen advertised in the South Jerseyman. After two applications of this Remedy I was much better, and after using one bottle was completely cured.—SALLIE HARRIS, Salem, N. J. For sale by all druggists.

A SERMON ON THE RESULTS

[Continued from Page 6.]

of the people. He staid his skin until he looked like a native. He dressed, and talked, and lived like a native. There was another in his way, namely, the millions of the millions of India were devout worshippers of Brahma. Hence they revered and even worshipped the Brahmins, whom they believed to be the literal descendants of Noah in order to overcome this obstacle, Nobilitus felt that he would be, henceforth, a Brahmin.

It was a rather risky scheme, and in order that he might be able to answer the awkward questions that might be asked him by his lineage, he drew up a genealogical table, beginning with Brahm and ending with himself. It was a bold scheme, but it was necessary to him, for he was in the true Apollonian succession, but in Calcutta he was a literal descendant of Brahma, the Hindu god. So elastic was the P. Calcutta that he could stretch it to any extent the exigencies of the case required.

THE VATICAN INTERFERED. The case of Nobilitus was glaringly wicked, that the Vatican interfered and denounced his forgeries and repudiated both him and his converts. If Nobilitus feared the Lord, he also took good care to serve his own god. But this was only the beginning of trouble for the Jesuits.

They were so aggressive in dealing with the affairs of state, and their claims to recognition were so bold, and their political influence was so great, that measures were adopted by various governments for their suppression. They forgot the story of Haman and Mordecai. Their plots to ruin others were discovered, and they chose exile rather than death. They were banished from France (five times), from England (thrice), from Germany, from Spain, from Portugal, from Belgium, from Venice, from Russia, from the United States, and it is only forty years since they were again expelled from Italy. Indeed one pope, Clement XIV, abolished the Order in 1773; his successor, Pius VI, restored it, but the original fact is that the Jesuits refused to be suppressed.

They professed a good deal of what they preached, but they were not sincere. They were not sincere for an earnest conscience. Good and evil were deftly intermixed in this character; and this subtle intermixture was the secret of their power. That Jesuitism has never had any influence on the world, and that it has belonged to men who were not sincere, it is to be attained only by men sincerely enthusiastic in the pursuit of a great end, and at the same time unscrupulous in their means.

Whatever be the doctrines of the Jesuits to-day, there can be no doubt that in the sixteenth century, and much later, they adopted and defended the doctrine of "mental reservations," which justifies the means. They adopted and defended the doctrine of "mental reservations," which means that a man may swear one way and think another, and that therefore he is not bound by his oath, but by his intention. These and kindred doctrines exposed them to the severe censure of their former friends, and to the merciless attacks of their foes.

CALVIN AND LOYOLA.

Ignatius Loyola and John Calvin were both taught by the same professor, and they were both masters in the art of reasoning, but their great mental powers were directed towards widely different ends. The pupils of Loyola were scholarly and skillful in debate, but in the domain of logic, the Jesuits were not worthy of their steel. The Jesuits had power, and the Jesuits had genius, and Blaise Pascal was their champion. He was a man of sterling integrity, and of great intellectuality, and he was a member of the church of Rome. His exposure of the Jesuits, in respect of their doctrine and their conduct, was at once witty, convincing and merciless. He declared that "Pastor the old more to ruin the name of Jesus than all the controversies of Protestantism, or all the fulminations of the parliament of Paris." And of the same Pascal, he said: "The Jesuits are the spirit of St. Bernard, but the delirium of his wit, the purity, the energy, the simplicity of his rhetoric, had never been equalled, except by the great masters of ancient eloquence. All Europe read and admired, laughed and wept. We must, however, except from 'all Europe,' the multitude of Jesuits whose philosophy he confuted, and whose conduct he denounced.

It is not all that is to be said of the Jesuits. They are represented as a most delightful and living illustration of Christian love and brotherhood—all its members holding the same doctrine and all animated by the same spirit. They are represented as being in the same way, and in the same spirit, as the Jesuits, and the Jesuits of the church of Rome.

NOT ALL AT PEACE. That great religious body is no stranger to religious wars and religious conflicts. The historians state only the truth when they say that her theologians have often bitterly opposed each other; Synod has assailed Synod, and pope has opposed pope. Her lines, divisions, and parliaments, have fought with fury in her theological campaigns. Children have risen up against their parents, and parents against their children. The church has been divided into factions, and these factions have convulsed Christendom. The system which one party called truth and Catholicism, was called error and heresy by another party.

By reason of these dissensions, the change of philosophy and the change of doctrine were not slow. The dogmas of malice were thrown wide open. Bearing in mind her debates and discussions and divisions, the church of Rome cannot be surprised to find that the Jesuits of the Reformation, on the ground that they have always been divided, while she has always kept the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace.

There is much about the teaching and practice of the early Jesuits which no Bible Christian can approve, and which, it is to be hoped those who are not bigoted, will not be surprised to find. But, on the other hand, there are some things about those old Jesuits that all Christians would do well to emulate.

First—Their aim was to conquer the world wide and bring into subjection to their sovereign pontiff. Let us be the nobler purpose, namely, to bring this wide world into subjection to Jesus Christ.

Second—They kept in view a definite object, and they bent all their energies toward its attainment. They did not fight as one who beareth the air. Each soldier in that army knew within their own hearts and consciences, what they were to do, and they did it. They worked their plan. In this respect, all Christians might imitate them with profit both to themselves and to the church at large.

THEY WERE AS ONE.

Third—They were united. While they disagreed with and differed widely from other sects within their own land, they were not of the same time united among themselves. They were not united in obedience to orders. No work was to be done, nor was any task too loathsome for them to undertake.

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THE MARKETS

SATURDAY STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Table with columns: Bid, Asked, Bid, Asked. Includes entries for Amal. Copper, Am. Car Foundry, American Locomotive, etc.

CHICAGO GRAIN & PROVISION MARKET.

Table with columns: Open, High, Low, Close. Includes entries for WHEAT, CORN, OATS, etc.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

Table with columns: Open, High, Low, Close. Includes entries for May, July, August.

BANK STATEMENT.

Table with columns: Reserve, Loans, Legal tender, Deposits, Circulation.

Scranton Board of Trade Exchange Quotations—All Quotations Based on Par of 100.

Table with columns: Bid, Asked. Includes entries for Lackawanna Dairy Co., First National Bank, etc.

Scranton Wholesale Market.

Table with columns: Flour, Butter, Eggs, etc.

Philadelphia Live Stock.

Table with columns: Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, etc.

KING EDWARD'S DESCENT.

From the Denver Times. King Edward VII can claim descent through fifteen of the thirty-six monarchs who have reigned in the English throne, from Alfred the Great and Egbert, the first king of England, and further back still from the emperors of Rome, and even from the Hebrew house of David. Never in his life has King Edward worn a crown to a horse's shoe. The act of settlement, by which in 1701, parliament elected the house of Hanover to the British throne, was passed by a vote of 221 to 205. An interesting vote was cast by Sir Arthur Owen, M. P., for Pembroke, who rode posthaste from Wales for the purpose. He had loads of fresh horses all along the route, and he was the first to dismount over a crown to a horse's shoe. The act of settlement, by which in 1701, parliament elected the house of Hanover to the British throne, was passed by a vote of 221 to 205. An interesting vote was cast by Sir Arthur Owen, M. P., for Pembroke, who rode posthaste from Wales for the purpose. He had loads of fresh horses all along the route, and he was the first to dismount over a crown to a horse's shoe.

AGE OF PORCELAIN VASES.

From the Indianapolis News. A French scientist claims he can fix the age of porcelain vases by testing them with the X-ray. The X-ray in clay magnetizes in the direction of the compass needle, and this direction is fixed when the clay is baked. Knowing the "dip" and "declination" of the needle at various times in past centuries, the age of vases may be computed.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

Table with columns: Delaware and Hudson. Includes entries for Scranton, Pottsville, etc.

FINANCIAL

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Table with columns: Bid, Asked. Includes entries for U.S. Bonds, etc.

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Brass Beds

Elegantly Rich Designs

Let the Title Guaranty and Trust Company sell you a \$500 or \$1,000 1st Mortgage Gold Bond, such as it can recommend, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. Call or write for particulars. 135 Washington Avenue.

The prices, too, are as attractive as the designs. We invite inspection and comparison.

Have you seen the new patterns in the twin beds—we've something worth seeing, whether you wish to buy or not.

Many new and beautiful patterns in odd Dressers and pieces for the bedroom.

Hill & Connell

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Old Phone, 2331. New Phone, 2935.

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General Agent for the Wyoming District for

Dupont's Powder

Mining, Blasting, Sporting, Smokeless and the Repano Chemical Company's HIGH EXPLOSIVES.

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JOHN R. SMITH & SON, Plymouth. E. W. MULLIGAN, Wilkes-Barre.

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WILL ADVANCE.

Present price 25 cents a share but all-time low is nearly exhausted. The stock is nearly sold out. Remember this stock pays now.

2% MONTHLY

on the Investment.

Tr. E. Pike & Co., 400 Real Estate Trust Building, Scranton, Pa. Monday and Thursday evenings.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western.

In Effect Nov. 3, 1901. Trains leave Scranton for New York—At 1:40, 3:15, 6:45, 7:50 and 10:05 a. m.; 12:45, 3:40, 5:35 p. m. For New York and Philadelphia—At 1:40, 3:15, 6:45, 7:50 and 10:05 a. m.; 12:45, 3:40, 5:35 p. m. For Buffalo—At 6:22 and 9:00 a. m.; 1:55, 6:50 and 11:35 p. m. For Buffalo and way stations—At 6:22 and 9:00 a. m.; 1:55, 6:50 and 11:35 p. m. For Buffalo and way stations—At 6:22 and 9:00 a. m.; 1:55, 6:50 and 11:35 p. m. For Buffalo and way stations—At 6:22 and 9:00 a. m.; 1:55, 6:50 and 11:35 p. m.

Lehigh Valley Railroad.

In Effect Nov. 3, 1901. Trains leave Scranton. For Philadelphia and New York via D. & H. R. R.—At 6:22 and 9:00 a. m.; 1:55, 6:50 and 11:35 p. m. For Philadelphia and New York via D. & H. R. R.—At 6:22 and 9:00 a. m.; 1:55, 6:50 and 11:35 p. m. For Philadelphia and New York via D. & H. R. R.—At 6:22 and 9:00 a. m.; 1:55, 6:50 and 11:35 p. m.

New Jersey Central.

In Effect Nov. 3, 1901. Stations in New York, foot of Liberty street. Trains leave Scranton for New York, Philadelphia, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Azusa, and Wilkes-Barre at 7:30 a. m., 1 p. m., and 4 p. m. Scranton at 7:30 a. m., 1 p. m., and 4 p. m. Scranton at 7:30 a. m., 1 p. m., and 4 p. m. Scranton at 7:30 a. m., 1 p. m., and 4 p. m.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Schedule in Effect June 2, 1901. Trains leave Scranton: 6:45 a. m., week days, through vestibule train from Wilkes-Barre. Pullman buffet parlor car and coaches to Philadelphia, via Pottsville, stops at principal intermediate stations. Also connects for Sunbury, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburgh via the west. 9:38 a. m., week days, for Sunbury, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburgh via the west. 1:42 p. m., week days (Sundays, 1:58 p. m.), for Sunbury, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburgh via the west. 2:28 p. m., week days, through vestibule train from Wilkes-Barre. Pullman buffet parlor car and coaches to Philadelphia, via Pottsville, stops at principal intermediate stations. Also connects for Sunbury, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburgh via the west. 4:27 p. m., week days, for Hackett, Sunbury, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburgh via the west. J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen. Mgr. S. B. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt.

New York, Ontario and Western.

In Effect Tuesday, Sept. 17, 1901. SUNDAY TRAINS. Leave Scranton at 8:00 a. m. for New York, Ontario and Western. Arrive New York at 11:30 a. m. Leave Scranton at 1:30 p. m. for New York, Ontario and Western. Arrive New York at 5:00 p. m. Leave Scranton at 7:30 p. m. for New York, Ontario and Western. Arrive New York at 11:00 p. m.

We offer, to yield about 5 per cent., \$250,000

(Total issue, \$1,000,000) BUTTE ELECTRIC & POWER CO. Butte, Mont., 5 per cent. 1st Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

Denomination \$1000. Maturing 1st to 29 years. Rudolph Kleybolte & Co. 1 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

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Capital, \$200,000 Surplus, \$550,000

Pays 3% interest on savings accounts whether large or small.

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Successors to Machine Business of Dikeman Manufacturing Co., Scranton and Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Stationary Engines, Boilers, Mining Machinery, Pumps.

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Man, woman, boy or girl, can be clothed in the Smartest Spring Styles, by simply opening a charge account at this store.

Faultless Spring Jackets, Swell Silk Raglans, Handsome Man-Tailored Suits, Pretty Waists, Elegant Skirts, Exclusive Millinery and Fine Shoes.

Spring Clothing, Hats and Shoes for men and boys. No extra charge for Credit.

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Gift Carnival Souvenirs

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This Will Be Souvenir Week at the Economy.

Every person presenting a Gift Carnival Ticket—during the six days, ending Saturday, April 19—will receive a handsome Art Souvenir of lasting value. It will beautify the home and possibly remind the recipient to always "Keep to the Right," by remaining an Economy patron.

Positively no Souvenirs given, unless a ticket is presented. Distribution closes Saturday, April 19, 1902.

CREDIT YOU? CERTAINLY.

the ECONOMY

